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ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963

Town Hall,
ROYTON,
Lancs.

(1)

ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, 1963-64

Councillor A. Taylor, J.P.

Health Committee, 1963-64

Councillor G. Sherratt, Chairman
" J. Ogden, Vice-Chairman

Councillor G.L. Buckley, J.P.
" T. Buckley
" G. Day
" H. Hazel
" H. Kay, C.C.
" H. Knight
" N.W. Lockwood
" W. Monks
" W.C. Nixon
" E Smith
" H. Stephenson
" A. Taylor, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health:

Gilbert R. Brackenridge, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Town Hall,
ROYTON

Telephone No. MAIn (Oldham) 5271.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Eric J.H. Foster, M.B., Ch. B., D.(Obs)R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

Cyril Buckley, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Inspectors:

J.B. Simpson, M.A.P.H.I. (Feb. 1963 - Dec. 1963).

R.F. Phin, R.S.A.S. (Appointed Nov. 1963).

(2)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royton Urban District Council

September, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

In accordance with Paragraph 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, I submit this, my Annual Report on the Public Health and allied services in the district for the year ended 31st December, 1963. The general format of the report follows that of previous years; the principal innovation being the inclusion of two supplementary tables (Page 6) on Population structure and Housing conditions based on the 1961 Census report. Although slightly "dated", these figures do enable one to make objective comparison with other districts.

In the concluding paragraph of my introductory letter in the 1962 annual report I mentioned that I could not claim to have seen eye to eye with the Council over the running of the Public Health Department in the previous eighteen months. I regret that I must again report that on several occasions during 1963 I did not feel able to accept certain of the Council's policies without protest. At the time of writing this letter however, I am more confident of the future than for some time past.

With the appointment of Mr. Simpson as additional Public Health Inspector in February 1963, the department was able to intensify housing inspections with a view to creating further clearance areas in those parts of the district containing much old and worn out property. Good progress was made in this direction with over 80 houses represented by the middle of June. However, in July the Council directed the department to undertake inspection of properties in the Orchard Street area, although I, and my staff, felt there would be major difficulties in creating any suitable clearance area there at this stage; and following on detailed inspection of the houses, I informed the Council that I could not bring forward an official Representation on the properties. As a whole these exercises, however, took up a good deal of time.

Another major difficulty followed on the Council's decision in June 1963 to implement part of Minute No. 752 of 9th January, 1962 and transfer responsibility for Refuse Collection and Disposal to the Public Health Department with effect from 1st July, 1963. While having no objection in principle to this proposal I consider that this gave the department insufficient time to prepare properly for a smooth transfer of control, particularly as no increase of supervisory staff was intended and many anomalies of control of workmen and vehicles had to be solved.

However the most serious additional burden placed upon the department was the transfer of responsibility for meat inspection in October 1963, following upon the introduction of the new Meat Inspection Regulations and the resignation of the previous contracting firm of Veterinary Inspectors. As is well known the total slaughter-house output in the district is quite disproportionate to population and exceeds the joint output of the Oldham and Rochdale slaughter-houses. This new responsibility meant that for the closing three months of the year your Public Health Inspectors could do little else but devote almost their whole time to meat inspection and other aspects of departmental work were almost at a standstill. The

(3)

situation further deteriorated when one additional inspector resigned in December 1963. As previously indicated certain steps have now been taken to provide the department with increased staff but I must record that while I consider the present total of two Public Health Inspectors, two Meat Inspectors and a Clerk/Typist as sufficient to cope with essential work, this allows no margin for interruptions due to holidays, sick leave, etc. I am well aware of the need for the Council to scrutinise scrupulously all additional expenditure in the interests of the rate payers, yet it must be accepted that any false economy in essential items of Public Health expenditure merely results in a larger bill carried forward to future years.

In the statistical pages of this report, members will note that there has been a further increase in estimated mid 1963 population to 15,140. With 292 live births there was a slight drop in crude birth rate to 19.3 per 1,000, giving an adjusted rate of 20.3 compared with a national rate of 18.2. There was some decrease also in total deaths (190) giving a crude death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 and an adjusted rate of 13.8 compared with a national rate of 12.2. Total notifications of infectious disease were more than twice those of 1962, due principally to the prevalence of measles.

A total of 86 houses were represented in 4 clearance areas and a further 5 properties were dealt with as individually unfit but, as already explained, from mid summer onwards it was not possible to devote time to further housing inspections, nor could any new Smoke Control area be brought forward during the year.

Arrangements for the construction of two new private slaughter-houses were proceeded with, these to replace two grossly unsuitable premises, and it also proved possible to reach agreement with the owners regarding discharge of trade effluent from these new premises.

In conclusion I must pay tribute to the Chairman of the Health Committee for the year who did his very best to ease our many difficulties as a department and who has now seen some results for his labours. I must also thank the Public Health Inspectors for their cheerfulness in coping with so many problems. It is my hope that I will be able to record much more positive activity in this present year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	2,149
Population -	
Census 1961 (Prov.)	14,476
Registrar-General - Estimate 1963	15,140
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1963 -	5,573
Rateable Value -	£508,949
Sum represented by penny rate	£1,897

Conditions of Locality

The Urban District Council was constituted in 1894, and took the place of the Local Government Board which had been in existence since 1863. The Council now consists of fifteen members; the district being divided into five wards (Dogford, Dryclough, Haggate, Heyside and Thornham), with three Councillors representing each ward.

It is situated in the south east of the County on the lower slopes of the Pennines, and is bounded upon the north by the County Borough of Rochdale and on the south by the County Borough of Oldham. The eastern boundary adjoins the Urban District of Crompton and to the west lie the Urban District of Chadderton and the Borough of Middleton.

The number of cotton mills has again declined and the cotton trade is losing its status as the principal industry in the district. Light engineering in its various forms appears to be taking precedence.

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(5)

Vital Statistics

Live Births (Total)	292
	<u>Males</u> <u>Females</u>
Legitimate	141 140
Illegitimate	5 6
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population :-	
Crude Rate	19.3
Adjusted Rate	20.3
	(Comparability Factor 1.04)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births..	3.77
Stillbirths	2
Stillbirth Rate per 1000 live and still births	6.8
Total Live and Stillbirths	294
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	8
	<u>Males</u> <u>Females</u>
Legitimate	6 2
Illegitimate	-- -
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	27.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	28.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	20.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	13.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births).....	20.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births..	3.4
Total Deaths (all ages)	190
Death rate per 1000 population :-	
Crude Rate	12.5
Adjusted Rate	13.8
	(Comparability Factor 1.12)
Principal Causes of Death :-	
1. Diseases of Heart and Circulation	64
2. Cancer (all sites)	34
3. Respiratory Diseases	30
4. Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	27

SYNOPSIS OF CENSUS 1961 RETURNS

- (a) The following table shows the proportion of population falling into major working and dependant groups :-

Total Population (Both sexes)		14,474	100%
Child Population	Children under school age	1,102	7.5%
	School children aged 5-14	2,132	14.5%
	Total children under 15	3,234	22%
Men 15-64	"Working Population"	4,540	31%
Women	15-44 "Reproductive Population"	2,780	19%
	Aged 45-60	1,663	11.5%
Elderly Persons	Females 60 and over	1,558	10.5%
	Males 65 and over	699	5%
	Total Pensionable	2,257	15.5%

- (b) The following table shows the households in the district as classified by tenure and the presence of 4 specified "amenities".

TOTAL "HOUSEHOLDS"		5,103	%
Tenure	Owner Occupied	2,778	54%
	Local Authority Owned	844	16.5%
	Rented Unfurnished	1,263	25%
	Other forms of tenure	218	4.5%
Amenities	Without Exclusive Use Of	Cold Water Tap	14 -
		Hot Water System	1,245 24.5%
		Fixed Bath	1,889 37%
		Water Closet	955* 19%
	With all four above amenities		3,120 61%

* In retrospect, the Registrar General's department have admitted this figure may be an under estimate.

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistics.

		1963	1962	1958	1953	1943
Live Births	No.	292	305	190	213	210
	Adjusted rate	20.3	21.5	13.77	14.4	
Stillbirths	No.	2	3	4	7	13
	Adjusted rate	6.8	9.7	20.62	32	
Total (Live & Stillbirths)	No.	294	308	194	220	223
Total Infant Deaths	No.	8	7	3	5	
	Adjusted rate	27.4	23	15.79		
Maternal Deaths	No.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
	Adjusted rate	3.40	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total Deaths	No.	190	211	180	146	225
	Adjusted rate	13.8	16	14.44	10.4	

Infant Mortality - 1963

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	1	2	3
Cardiac Failure	-	1	1	-	2
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	3
Totals	3	1	2	2	8

DEATHS - BY CAUSATION

CAUSES	M	F	1963	1962	1958	1953	1943
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	1	1	-	3	2	11
- Other	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes	-	2	2	-	2	3	4
Malignant neoplasms -							
Stomach	2	2	4	6	5	8	6
Lung and Bronchus	5	3	8	3	8	2	3
Breast	-	1	1	-	1	2	2
Uterus	-	3	3	1	1	1	2
Other	6	12	18	14	16	17	18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	17	10	27	29	22	13	25
Coronary disease - Angina	24	11	35	37	21	11	-
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	1	7	1	-
Other heart disease	4	11	15	37	34	31	63
Other circulatory disease	8	6	14	10	8	4	2
Influenza	-	1	1	5	2	1	7
Pneumonia	4	8	12	8	8	2	7
Bronchitis	12	4	16	25	11	10	14
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1	3	2	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4	4	2	-	2
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	1	-	1	8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1	-	2	5	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	2	3	2	-	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	10	16	15	15	23	22
Motor Vehicle accidents	2	-	2	-	4	2	1
All other accidents	1	-	1	3	3	3	-
Suicide	1	1	2	3	-	-	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTALS	98	92	190	211	180	146	225

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

YEARS	M	F	1963	1962	1958	1953	1943
Under 1	6	2	8	7	3	5	12
1 - 5	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
15 - 25	1	2	3	-	1	1	4
25 - 45	3	2	5	7	3	6	17
45 - 65	33	20	53	51	50	47	73
65 - 75	25	26	51	79	55	45	72
Over 75	30	40	70	66	67	40	40
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	98	92	190	211	180	146	225

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases - 1963Statistics.

The following tables show the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, age groups, and a comparison with notifications in previous years :-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS										
	Total Cases At All Ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	Age not known
Anthrax	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	176	6	59	53	54	-	-	1	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	14	-	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis:											
Pulmonary	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	203	7	65	58	60	-	3	3	3	-	4

COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases	1963	1962	1958	1953	1943
Anthrax	1	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	56
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	8
Dysentery	3	38	97	19	-
Encephalitis (Acute)	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	176	49	37	88	77
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute)	-	-	3	5	4
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	1	-
" Non-Paralytic	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	8	10	-
Scarlet Fever	14	6	58	27	86
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	37	54
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	6	2	7	12	17
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	1	7
TOTALS	203	97	213	201	311

2. Diphtheria

Although it is now fourteen years since the last case of Diphtheria occurred in the district, the occasional small outbreaks reported in the country serve as a reminder that for our present freedom from this disease, we are primarily dependant on the maintenance of a high level of active immunisation in the child population.

3. Dysentery

There was a decrease from 38 to 3 cases in the prevalence of this disease in the district as compared with 1962. This disease is now generally recognised to serve as a fairly sensitive index of local standards of food preparation and personal hygiene. Most cases are fortunately mild, but the disease has a considerable nuisance value, and involves Public Health Department staff and the Laboratory Services in considerable work in collection and examination of specimens.

4. Food Poisoning

No cases were notified in the district for the fifth successive year.

5. Measles

This year there was an increase in the cases of Measles from 49 in 1962 to 176 in 1963. The majority were mild and in children of immediate pre-school or early school age group.

6. Poliomyelitis

No case occurred in the district during the year, and even the most convinced critic of immunisation must find it difficult to demonstrate reasons other than large-scale vaccination for the drastic decline in national incidence of this disease in the past 6 years. It is however, unfortunate that as supplies of vaccine improved so public interest in preventive immunisation appears to have declined.

7. Scarlet Fever

14 cases were notified in the district during the year. Generally speaking the causative organism of Scarlet Fever (the streptococcus) has lost a good deal of its former virulence, and, with being sensitive to a wide range of chemo-therapeutic drugs, the sporadic cases now reported are of a mild character.

8. Smallpox

There were no cases of this disease during the year, and fortunately no repetition of the outbreaks reported in 1962 in other parts of the country. It must be appreciated that the proportion of infants now given routine primary vaccination within the first 2 years of life is totally inadequate to maintain adequate community resistance, and it seems that only by constant vigilance on the part of Port and Airport Health Authorities can occasional outbreaks of this disease in Britain be avoided.

9. Whooping Cough

2 cases were notified during the year. Assuming that the public, and especially parents of young children, are prepared to make use of modern immunological technique, this potentially dangerous infection should never again reach major proportions.

10. TuberculosisNew Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
25 - 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
	6		1		1		-	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the register at 31st December, 1963 was :-

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Respiratory	33	18	51
Non-Respiratory	4	3	7
	<u>37</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>58</u>

This represents a net reduction of 8 cases in the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton.

- 1) Maternity and Child Welfare Service
- 2) Midwifery Services
- 3) Health Visiting Service
- 4) Home Nursing Service
- 5) Vaccination and Immunisation
- 6) Ambulance Service
- 7) "Care" and "After Care" Services
- 8) Home Help Service
- 9) Mental Health Service
- 10) Care of Aged and Handicapped
(under National Assistance Act).

CLINICS.

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton as follows :-

Ante-natal and post-natal: Every Wednesday afternoon
at 2 o'clock
Maternity and Child Welfare: Every Monday and Thursday
afternoon at 2 o'clock

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Two full-time Health Visitor / School Nurses are now employed, together with one part-time School / Clinic Nurse, all being based at the Milton Street Clinic.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one 50 place day nursery at Radcliffe Street which is the responsibility of the County Council. There are also industrial nurseries as follows :-

Bee and Lion Day Nursery
Royton Ring Mill Day Nursery
Royton Textile Corporation Day Nursery
Monarch Mill Day Nursery

Application for admission to the Radcliffe Street Day Nursery, which is open daily from 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. should be made direct to the Matron. Charges are based on an income scale prescribed by the Lancashire County Council.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Provision for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Two domiciliary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2-o'clock. The midwives are :-

Mrs. A. Cheetham	Chamber Road, Shaw (SH9 7301)
Miss A. Turner	54 Milton Street, Royton (MAIn 5669)

DISTRICT NURSING.

There are two district nurses serving in the district, and one male nurse is available for certain cases :-

Miss S. Todd	11 Stottfield, Royton	(MAIn 2896)
Mrs. E. Brock	2 Dale Square, Royton	(MAIn 6593)
Mr. C.S. Croasdale	19 Garforth Street, Chadderton.	(MAIn 6903)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Protective vaccination and immunisation is now routinely offered to all children against the following diseases: Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough. Oral poliomyelitis vaccination is available for all between 6 months and 40 years of age, and certain other priority groups (e.g. expectant mothers) over 40 years. B.C.G. Vaccine (against Tuberculosis) is offered to school children found to be Tuberculin-negative at about 13 years of age.

Arrangements for such immunisation may be made either to the school Clinic or with Local General Practitioners.

AMBULANCE.

The ambulance service is administered by the Health Division No. 14, ambulances being under Radio-Control from a control centre at Radcliffe (RAD 3021). The district is served by vehicles based on Crompton and Middleton ambulance stations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred, and where infants may be vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Home Helps are available for various classes of illness, priority being given to maternity cases, the elderly and infirm. Application for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available, is now provided at six hostels controlled by Health Division 14. There is, however, a waiting list for accommodation.

The statutory services comprising health visitors, home nurses, home helps and laundry service, co-operate with the voluntary bodies providing chiropody, home visiting, meals-on-wheels, etc. in order to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes whenever possible.

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with Infant Life Protection and Adoption of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The Area Children's Officer for this district is Miss Shrigley at Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, telephone No. ASHton 4338.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows :-

Minor Ailments:	-	Every Monday and Thursday morning
* Ophthalmic:	-	Alternate Monday mornings
* Dental:	-	Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning.

* by appointment.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Hospitals normally utilised by patients from Royton are :-

General and Maternity cases : Oldham and District
General Hospital.
Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Infectious Diseases : Westhulme Hospital,
Oldham.

Monsall Hospital,
Manchester.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
ROYTON.

September, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

The year 1963 opened on a more promising note and with the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector one had visions of being able to tackle some of the long outstanding work of the department. With Slum Clearance always being to the forefront of ones mind 91 houses were inspected resulting in 86 houses being represented in 4 Clearance Areas and 5 as individual unfit dwellings. Statutory objections were made to two of these 4 areas and by the end of the year two Public Enquiries were heard by the Minister's inspectors. In addition 67 houses were inspected but not represented.

The second Smoke Control Area was confirmed and came into being during the year. This allowed the installation of 103 approved grates to be fixed and 210 gas ignitors.

In July the responsibility of the department was extended to include the Refuse Collection Service. This essential service is one which is often associated with the Health Department in the smaller district. It is a service which is fraught with difficulties and apt to be used as an Aunt-Sally by many.

As one might well imagine the taking over of another service cannot be accomplished in a short space of time and the department had not fully settled down to the change when the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force. This caused further difficulty when the department was informed that following a breakdown in negotiations with the firm of Veterinary Surgeons, who until then had been responsible for the inspection of all meat slaughtered in Royton, they had tendered their resignation and that the department was to take over this duty. In the effort in trying to implement the Regulations with the staff available there began the deterioration in the general work of the department and by the end of the year it had almost ground to a halt.

Since 1963 closed some of the difficulties and problems have been solved and repairs to the Health Department's Services have begun.

I would like to place on record my sincere thanks to Mr. Nutt who, prior to his resignation, carried out the inspection of meat so effectively and also to Dr. Brackenridge for his support and guidance in these troublesome times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,

C. BUCKLEY.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The first Smoke Control Area (Flake Lane) covering 119 houses has been operative since November, 1959. During 1962 No. 2 Smoke Control Area (Oozewood and Tandle Hill district) covering 185 acres and including 187 properties was surveyed. This second Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on 31st July, 1962, and ultimately received Ministerial confirmation on 18th January, 1963, and became operative on 1st September, 1963.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement.

Various methods are available, depending on what particular constituent is to be measured. In common with the surrounding districts, Royton is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee.

Briefly the lead peroxide gauge, situated in Royton Park, consists of a louvred box containing a material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The chemical analysis of this instrument is taken monthly. With the volumetric instrument situated in the sewage works, air is drawn through a chemical solution, which retains the sulphur content of the air. The quantity of air passing through the instrument is measured, and so a more positive resultant figure is achieved. An attachment is incorporated with this instrument, which filters the air drawn into it, giving what is known as a "smoke stain". The results of the volumetric apparatus are collated each day.

Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors, that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to those in another, unless, amongst other things, the siting of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results, to compare summer and winter periods with the like periods.

The following tables show the readings obtained for each month of 1961, 1962 and 1963 from the two instruments located in the district of Royton.

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgmsMg.SO₃/day/100 cm²Batch A.PbO₂

(Louvred Cover)

Site - Royton Park.

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1963	3.92	2.84	2.39	1.68	1.68	2.20	0.87	0.90	1.17	1.68	2.39	
1962	3.29	2.56	2.15	1.74	1.27	1.20	0.98	1.03	*	*	2.43	2.55
1961	3.06	2.90	2.11	2.03	1.26	1.13	0.86	1.13	1.40	2.04	2.41	3.64

* Post Damaged.

Volumetric ApparatusAverage Sulphur Dioxide Content Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Site - Sewage Works.

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1963	-	-	-	-	109	80	86	85	104	149	-	-
1962	251	310	293	183	135	144	155	144	160	-	-	-
1961	7.9	5.3	6.1	143	144	106	86	82	108	135	283	611

Average Smoke Content Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Site - Sewage Works.

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1963	-	-	-	-	92	44	64	76	213	143	-	-
1962	184	188	316	148	113	134	75	71	118	-	-	-
1961	38	28	23	223	156	89	66	79	80	143	400	635

Water Supply.

The Urban District is supplied with water by the Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department from their moorland gathering grounds on the Pennine Range to the north east of Oldham. Royton is fed from the Piethorn and Hanging Lees reservoirs and all supplies are treated for pH correction and then chlorinated. The Oldham Corporation Water works Department take weekly bacteriological samples from these two sources and in addition chemical samples are taken quarterly. Further samples are taken for bacteriological examination from premises throughout the whole area supplied by Oldham Corporation and during 1963 fifteen such samples were taken within the Royton district.

15 samples were
submitted by
Oldham Corporation

Results	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
15	nil

There are however, a number of properties in the district which are supplied with water from private wells and springs. These premises, approximately 30 in number, are situated in the more isolated parts of Royton at Thorp, Royley Clough and Heyside (Bull Cote Lane). In the case of supplies from these isolated wells, advice on the usage of the water was given.

Sewage and Drainage.

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through the percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and a few domestic properties.

Factories.

24 inspections were made during the year. With the exception of 5, these factories were found to comply with the requirements of the Act. The offending factories had the necessary repairs carried out after informal action.

It is unfortunate that much of the routine work of inspections and surveys on these premises has to be left owing to the lack of time available to the inspector.

FACTORY ACT INSPECTIONS

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector.)

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	10	4	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	79	20	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	24	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	3	-	3	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	5	-

3. Outwork

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions of failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Wearing Apparel</u>						
Making etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning & Washing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

Public Cleansing -

During the first half of the year this service was controlled by the Transport Committee but in June the Council decided that the Refuse Collection and Disposal Service become the responsibility of the Public Health Department, as from 1st July. This was to say the least extraordinarily short notice for any take-over. A further point which caused some concern was that the take-over took place during the Annual Holiday period when normally the service is strained to the utmost.

It was not until September that the Health Department had the opportunity to consider a report on the Refuse Collection Service and to make recommendations.

Summary of the report:-

1. That a new schedule of bin collection be adopted.
2. Trade Refuse - The Public Health Act, 1936 states that a local authority may undertake to remove trade refuse and if such undertakings are made shall make reasonable charges for removing trade refuse. I would suggest that all trade premises are circularised and that a most suitable day of collection is arranged with the trades people. Trade refuse collection from the shops should be at least once per week in addition to the normal refuse collection.

The collections from factories is by arrangement and I think this is the best method. I would suggest that when the present contracts expire a more reasonable charge is made in relation to the number of visits made and the time involved.

3. Transport - I would suggest that an open, flat lorry be provided for the department, this would deal with the isolated dustbin collection, distribution of new dustbins, collection of salvage from tip, collection of old furniture and debris, trade wastes and salvage. It would also be available as a stand by in case of breakdowns with either of the other vehicles.
4. Tip - It is suggested that one man is permanently on the tip to control tipping and to extract salvageable materials and that serious consideration is given to the provision of a tractor-dozer. Also that immediate action is taken to obtain a future tipping site.
5. Salvage - It is suggested that one man is engaged to act as paper baler and in the event of any sickness to take over any other duty of the department.
6. Personnel - It is suggested that all the men be provided with waterproofs and protective clothing.

At the close of the year the manpower had been increased to allow for paper baling during normal working hours and an electric paper baler had also been installed. All the men had been provided with waterproof clothing. The question of the provision of a more suitable tractor dozer for tip work was left for the consideration of the Transport Committee who are responsible for all vehicles and drivers in the Council employ.

Paper Baling -

1st January to 30th June	=	29 tons. 18 cwt. 0 gr.
1st July to 31st December	=	29 tons. 8 cwt. 2 gr.
Total		<u>59 tons. 6 cwt. 2 gr.</u>

Scrap Metal -

1st January to 30th June	=	1 ton. 10 cwt. 0 gr.
1st July to 31st December	=	1 ton. 3 cwt. 0 gr.
Total		<u>2 tons. 13 cwt. 0 gr.</u>

Dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being borne by the Rate Fund. 223 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme. In addition 134 dustbins were sold principally to house-owners in new properties.

Sanitary Accommodation -

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

CLOSETS

Privy - midden closets	Nil
Pail Closets	31
Trough Closets	Nil
Waste Water Closets	280
Fresh Water Closets	5713

Of the 5573 houses in the district, less than 1% are not on the water carriage system but there still remains 280 waste water closets. During the year 22 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets, under the local scheme, and a further 3 waste water closets converted under the Standard Grant Scheme.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to finding a function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions

(1) $f(x) > 0$ for all x in the interval $(0, \infty)$, and

(2) $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

It is then shown that such a function exists, and that it is unique. The proof is given in the next section.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the function $f(x)$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a decreasing function, and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$. The value of this minimum is found to be $1/e$.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic behavior of $f(x)$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that $f(x)$ approaches 0 as $x \rightarrow \infty$, and that the rate of approach is of the order $1/x$.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for small values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ approaches 1 as $x \rightarrow 0$, and that the rate of approach is of the order x .

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for large values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ approaches 0 as $x \rightarrow \infty$, and that the rate of approach is of the order $1/x$.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for intermediate values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ is a decreasing function, and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$. The value of this minimum is found to be $1/e$.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for small values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ approaches 1 as $x \rightarrow 0$, and that the rate of approach is of the order x .

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for large values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ approaches 0 as $x \rightarrow \infty$, and that the rate of approach is of the order $1/x$.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for intermediate values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ is a decreasing function, and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$. The value of this minimum is found to be $1/e$.

The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ for small values of x . It is shown that $f(x)$ approaches 1 as $x \rightarrow 0$, and that the rate of approach is of the order x .

Shops and Offices.

65 routine inspections of shops were made during the year. There is still a great amount of routine work left, owing to lack of staff.

This figure when compared with the total number of shops in the district indicates that it has only been possible to touch on the fringe of the work required of the department. If the standard of hygiene is to be raised much more time must be given to this branch of the inspectors duties.

Swimming Baths.

The Baths were extensively reconstructed in 1961-62.

The Building now houses one plunge bath, 10 slipper baths, and 2 vapour baths.

The plunge bath is 75 feet long, 27 feet wide and a graduated depth along its length from 3 feet 3 inches to 6 feet 3 inches. The feed water in the plunge bath is supplied from the town's main, and there is a continuous circulation treatment of the water, whilst in use. Water being drawn from the deep end of the bath is chlorinated, filtered, reheated and finally aerated before being returned to the shallow end of the plunge. The time for a complete change of water through the circulatory system is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The temperature of the water in the plunge is maintained at approximately 76° F., and tests to determine the alkalinity or otherwise of the water are taken three or more times daily as the circumstances demand. The figures maintained are :-

	pH value 7.8		
	alkalinity	2 p.p.	1,000,000
<u>Chlorine</u>			
	residual	1 p.p.	1,000,000
	combined	1.5 p.p.	1,000,000

On one side of the entrance hall there are 5 slipper and one vapour bath for men, and on the other side of the hall are 5 slipper baths and one vapour bath for ladies. Sanitary accommodation is provided at suitable positions throughout the building.

The conditions of the baths have been fully satisfactory.

Rodent Control.

One trained Rodent Operative is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the district received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire Advisory Committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review :-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(i) No. of rodent operatives employed - (a) Full time - none
(b) Part time - one

(ii) Action relating to rodent control during the year -

	Type of property		
	Non-Agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwellinghouses	All other	
No. of properties in district	5573	428	18
No. of properties inspected	190	165	4
Total inspections carried out (inc. re-inspections)	576	483	36
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	-	-
minor	67	45	4
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	58	17	-
No. of infested properties treated	125	62	-
Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)	375	181	8
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-

Any other action -

Twice yearly treatment of Public Sewers in the District.
(March and September).

Food Premises.

46 visits were made to food premises during the year. With the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, this is not a happy state of affairs. All food premises should be regularly visited as a matter of routine, but this was an impossibility with the existing staff.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold:-

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No.</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	58
Greengrocers and fruiterers	15
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops (Butchers etc.)	20
Bakers and/or confectioners	36
Fried fish shops	11
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals etc.	24
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants etc.	56
Others	8

Milk Supply

Milk distributors	49
Dealer's licences -	
pasteurised milk	6
sterilised milk	45
tuberculin tested milk	7
Supplementary licences -	
pasteurised milk	14
sterilised milk	15
tuberculin tested milk	15

Sampling milk is carried out by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Sampling Food.

I am indebted to Dr. S.C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 69 samples was obtained, consisting of 49 samples of milk (5 of which were Channel Island Milk) and 20 others comprising:-

3 Whisky	1 Gin
1 Ice-Cream	1 Ice lollies
1 Orange drink	3 Sweets
1 Linctus	1 Vitamin C tablets
1 Beef sausages	1 Fish paste
2 Jellies	1 Tea
1 Olive oil B.P.	2 Self raising flour

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports :-

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Informal milk	Fat.2.80%, deficient 6.6% fat.	Farmer notified.
1 Informal milk	Milk contained 10 parts per million phenols (as cresols) and bottle contained a film of discoloured dried milk solids weighing 7 mgms. when dry.	Dairy cautioned and complainant informed.

Unsound Food -

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for consumption on examination :-

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Beetroot	47	1	0	0
Cucumber	26	3	26	4
Minced Beef Sauce	6	2	7	0
Beans	2	1	4	2
Lambs Livers		1	12	0
Frozen Liquid Whole Egg		1	0	0
Tinned Fruit			27	10
Dried Fruit			19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cooked Boneless Pork			11	0
Tinned Fish			8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tomatoes			5	3
Peas			4	4
Soup			1	9
	<hr/>			
TOTAL	84	1	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>			
Tinned Milk	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ Pints.			

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

During the year there has been several changes in both the slaughterhouses and in the inspection of the carcasses. One firm of proprietors closed their slaughterhouse down completely, another proprietor completed the building of a new slaughterhouse and upon commencing work in the new premises closed the old and antiquated slaughterhouse down. The third of the slaughterhouse proprietors in Royton commenced to build new premises for themselves.

The new Meat Inspection Regulations became effective from 1st October, 1963. These specified not only a more detailed inspection than had been done before but certifying such inspection by stamping the carcasses. The work of meat inspection became much more precise and positive than has been known before and in doing so has caused much more work to be undertaken by the local authorities.

In Royton the responsibility for inspecting the meat rested with a firm of Veterinary Inspectors but, as a result of dispute over fees, the firm of Veterinary Inspectors resigned and the Council decided to transfer this responsibility direct to the Public Health Department. This caused difficulty in the department as in an effort to comply with the new Meat Inspection Regulations and with the high through put of the slaughterhouses, virtually no general public health work was possible. Also as the new Regulations did not allow for the control of hours of slaughter the inspectors had to work extended hours. This over an extended period of time can only lead to a breakdown particularly in smaller authorities with a very limited staff and high slaughter output.

CARCASE AND OFFAL inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	7166	2260	25	32171	6849
Number Inspected	6766	1940	24	28935	6015
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1134	689	-	3340	3654
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.76%	35.52%	-	11.54%	61%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	-	-	-	-
Generalized and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughterhouses. It is worthy of comment that there has been no meat found to have been tuberculous for the second year in succession.

	Tons.	Cwts.	lbs.
Due to other diseases			
Carcase Meat	2	1	60
Offal	11	2	28
TOTAL	13	3	88

The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.

HOUSINGNumber of Houses Erected during the year -

(a)	By Local Authority	Flats	Nil
		Houses	48
(b)	By Other Local Authorities	Flats	Nil
		Houses	Nil
(c)	By Other Bodies or Persons	Flats	Nil
		Houses	246

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year -

(a)	(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		579
	(2) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose		1235
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit		
	(1) Number found during the year		Nil
	(2) Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year		200
(c)	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers under the Housing or Public Health Acts		95

Action under Statutory Powers during the year -

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs		Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit :-		
	(i) By Owners		Nil
	(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners		Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :-		
	(i) By Owners		Nil
	(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners		Nil
(c)	Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957:		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made		5
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		4
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the Local Authority.		Nil
	(4) Number of persons displaced from property dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.		13

(d) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1)	Number of Clearance Areas represented	4
(2)	Number of houses concerned in (1)	86
(3)	Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	40
(4)	Number of persons displaced in Clearance Areas	150
(5)	Number of houses and flats built by the Local Authority to re-house residents displaced under Clearance Orders	48

Housing Acts, 1949 - 58. Improvement Grants -

(a)	(1)	Number of Schemes submitted:	
	(i)	By private individuals to Local Authority	Nil
	(ii)	By Local Authority to Ministry	Nil
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	Nil
(b)	(1)	Number of Schemes finally approved	Nil
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	Nil
	(3)	Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes	Nil
(c)		Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year.	Nil
(d)		Any other action taken under the Act.	Nil

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 -
Standard Grants

- (a) Submitted to Local Authority
 (b) Approved by Local Authority
 (c) Work completed

No. of Schemes.
60
55
49

- (d) Remarks - Only three applications were refused the other two having been withdrawn.

With regard to the compilation of the above two tables, I wish to express my thanks to the Engineer and Surveyor.

